

## LOVE THE UNLOVELY.

"This is the doctrine, simple, ancient, true;  
This is life's trial, as old earth and sea and  
knows;  
If you loved only what were worth your  
love,  
Love was clear gain, and wholly well for  
you;  
Make the low nature better by your throes!  
Give earth yourself, go up for gain above!"  
— Browning.

## THE PIGS AND THE WEATHER.

The Habit of Gathering Sticks and Grass—  
A Meaningless Couplet.

Of pigs, I have heard it said, very frequently:

"When swine carry sticks, the clouds will play tricks—"  
but that—"When they lie in the mud, no fears of a flood."

The first of these couplets is of twofold interest. I have watched them for years, to see what purpose this carrying of sticks and bunches of grass might have, and have only learned that it has nothing whatever to do with the weather, or at least with coming rain-storms. The drouth of summer is so far a convenience as to throw light upon this habit, as it did upon the uneasy cows. Pigs carry sticks as frequently then as during wet weather, or just preceding a shower. Furthermore, these gathered twigs are not brought together as though to make a nest, but are scattered about in a perfectly aimless manner. For some cause, the animal is uneasy, and takes this curious method of relieving itself. The probabilities are that it is a survival of some habit common to swine in their feral condition, just as we see a dog turn about half a dozen times before lying down.

In an interesting paper on local weather-lore, read by Mr. Amos W. Butler before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during the Philadelphia meeting of 1884, the author has another version of this saying: "When hogs gather up sticks and carry them about, expect cold weather." This is wholly at variance with what I have observed, for my memoranda record this habit almost wholly during the hot weather, and this must necessarily be the rule with New Jersey swine, or the local weather-prophets would not have coined the verse as I have given it.

As to the other couplet, it is about as near meaningless as any saying can well be. Some rustic rhymers, a century ago, may have added it as a piece of fun, but it has stuck most persistently. As it stands now, it has stood for quite 100 years.—Dr. C. C. Abbott in Popular Science Monthly.

## Dinner à la Grecian.

There is a Philadelphia club called "The Gourmands," and it is said to be rightly named. Its last annual dinner was eaten on Saturday night, and was supposed to be served in the "Greek style." Everything was served whole and as natural as possible. Goldfish were passed around alive in glass globes and soon after served with their scales on. A young wild boar, cooked, but life-like, adorned the center of the table. Several possums, looking very life-like in their furry pelts, stood around until devoured. One of the novelties was a pie of baked blackbirds.—Exchange.

## A Flock of Sheep on Drill.

Alma Hill, of Brownwood, has about 200 head of sheep on his place and a good many cockle burs. One day not long ago he was in the field and saw fifteen sheep side by side, their heads all pointing the same way, looking as if out for a drill. He yelled at them to move, and the whole gang moved at once. It was some time before he ascertained that the burs had got into their wool and they were stuck together.—Americus (Ga.) Recorder.

## Steady Growth of Southern Industry.

The south is now producing at the rate of \$99,000,000 more of agricultural, manufacturing and mining products a year than in 1880, and is steadily increasing even these stupendous figures. This is a little more than the average value of the entire cotton crop, and is \$25,000,000 greater than the total value of the wheat crop of the whole country in 1885.—Philadelphia Call.

## The Great Sewer of Ancient Rome.

The Cloaca Maxima is well known as the great common sewer of ancient Rome. It is of Etruscan architecture, and still serving its original purpose, is as firm as when its foundations were laid. It was built at least 2,400 years ago, and it is one of the few monuments of Rome whose antiquity has never been assailed.—Texas Siftings.

## Largest Glass Window in America.

The largest plate glass window in America was put up a few days ago in a new Broadway store. The height was 15 feet and 11 inches, and the breadth 8 feet and 4 inches, almost tall enough for a railroad coach to pass through.—Philadelphia Call.

## The Monument a Great Disappointment.

"The Washington monument," writes a Potomac pencil in The Troy Times, "is a great disappointment to visitors. While the structure is in reality 555 feet high, it does not appear, in the eyes of the average mortal, to be over 250."

## Musical Tones by Electricity.

A German investigator has succeeded in producing musical tones from metal plates by electrifying them intermittently from an induction machine.—Chicago Herald.

## Money Belts of the Old Greeks.

The Greeks wore a belt around their loins made double or hollow like our shot belts, for the purpose of carrying money deposited in it around their persons.

## The Wealth of Harvard College.

Harvard college now has \$4,923,293, of which \$1,999,770 is in real estate, \$1,779,854 in railroad bonds, and \$840,867 in notes and mortgages.

A lady remarked of a scholar noted for his taciturnity and arrogance: "He seems to me an anomaly in natural philosophy; he is gravity without attraction."—Democrat's Monthly.

## RAPID INCREASE OF INSANITY.

A Prime Cause of the Alarming State of Things—What the Statistics Show.

The very rapid increase of insanity in the United States during the last two or three decades continues to be the subject of much discussion among alienists and all those who are concerned in public charities. That a prime cause of this alarming state of things is the shipment to our shores of the enfeebled and defective of other countries is now beginning to be understood.

The statistics of insanity show that, in general, the proportion of the insane is greatest in the older states, where the foreign population is most numerous, and it is least where the communities are new, as, for instance, in the pioneer counties of Wisconsin. The south, which has drawn comparatively little from immigration, suffers from insanity to a much less extent than New England and New York; and it is an established fact that the negro race is much less liable to insanity than the white. The average of insanity in New England is 1 to every 339 of the population; in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1 to every 431; while in the extreme southern states the average is only 1 to 935.

The west, like the south, is more free from insanity than the northern seaboard states, the average being one to every 610 in the interior states, and one to 750 for the northwestern states. In the far western states and territories it is only one out of 1,263, they being settled by a picked population, whose energy and soundness makes them pioneers. It is noteworthy, however, that insanity is about as frequent in the Pacific states, as in New England, the explanation being that vice and indulgence prevail to an exceptional extent among the population drawn to the Pacific by the mania for gold. The average in Massachusetts, for instance, is one to 348; in California, one to 345. It is also remarkable that the rate of insanity decreases as we go west and south of New England, as these averages will show; New England, one to 339; middle states, one to 434; interior states, one to 610; northern states, one to 750; southern states, one to 935.

The state where the proportion is highest is Vermont, 1 to 327; and New Hampshire comes next, with 1 to 329. We are at a loss to understand why insanity is so frequent in the District of Columbia, the average given being 1 to 189; but perhaps the large average in Vermont and New Hampshire may in part be due to the circumstance that those states receive the refuse of Canadian poor-houses, they having a much better organized system of charitable relief than the Dominion can boast of; and it is undeniable that some of the very worst of our immigration comes from over the Canadian border.—New York Sun.

## A Silver Fork in His Boot.

Two Hungarian noblemen, booted a la Magyar, were lately dining with a Parisian friend. While the roasts were coming on, Nobleman One observed Nobleman Two sticking a silver fork into his boot. He said nothing, but reflected. Over the walnuts and the wine, he introduced the subject of prestidigitation. "It is very easy," he said; "look! You see, I have stuck this fork into my boot. But is it there? Not at all. Presto, changed! It is in my friend's boot." And he drew it from the boot of Nobleman Two, who outwardly smiled, but inwardly gnashed his teeth. Nobleman One walked off with the fork in safety.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## Three Centuries of Artistic Cooking.

When Catherine de Medici was married to Henry II she introduced into France, with her corrupt and effeminate followers, a system of epicureanism that had been confined to Italy. Paris then became the center of artistic cooks and cooking, and has continued such ever since—a period of more than three centuries. It has taught so much of the modern world to cook, has sent so many of its cooks abroad on high culinary missions, that other cities can now compete with it in what is prone to believe its exclusive specialty.—Chicago Herald.

## Lighting a Fire on a Damp Day.

An exchange gives the following very simple way of avoiding the disagreeable smoke and gas which always pours into the room when a fire is lit in a stove, heater, or fireplace on a damp day. Put in the wood and coal as usual, but before lighting them, ignite a handful of paper or shavings placed on top of the coal. This produces a current of hot air in the chimney, which draws up the smoke and gas at once.

## Dark-Shell Eggs and White.

A Boston writer declares it to be a matter of fact rather than of fancy that there is more nutriment in a dark than a white-shelled egg. The white of a white-shelled egg is like milk of lime-water, while that of dark eggs has substance, is gelatinous in appearance, and will hold together if lifted a few inches, and it is claimed, is one-third more valuable for any culinary purpose.—Exchange.

## One Way to Clean a Clock.

Boiled clocks are among the novelties at New Orleans. A genius of a clock repairer there takes out the works, winds up the spring, and sets the machinery going in boiling water. After a time it comes out perfectly cleansed, and is thoroughly dried and goes "like a clock."—Philadelphia Call.

## The Duke of the Dog Creation.

A St. Paul dog fancier observed, as a fine and graceful greyhound dashed by him, "Yes, he is a pretty animal, but he hasn't got enough sense to take him out of the wet. He is to the dog creation what a duke is to the kingdom of man—pretty to look at, but of no earthly service."—Pioneer Press "Listener."

## Natural Soil as a Filter.

Recent experiments confirm the opinion of sanitary authorities that, though natural soil is an excellent filter for impure air that may pass through it, it is a poor filter for infected water.—Boston Budget.

In several parts of Russia the practice of sacrificing animals as a part of public worship is still maintained.

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER



## TEMPERANCE.

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also."—Habakkuk I, 15.

Under the Auspices of the Good Templars.

## To Good Templars.

I congratulate you on another glorious victory over the combined forces of the drunkard-makers of the United States. Wednesday, April 7th., the people of Rhode Island adopted, by an overwhelming majority, an amendment to the State Constitution, forever prohibiting the manufacture of alcoholic liquors within the State. This victory is emphasized by the fact that the people, at the same election defeated the candidate nominated by the political party in power for Attorney General, and elected an avowed prohibitionist. This means prohibition enforced. Templars will do well to remember a law will never be enjoyed by its enemies, and in all future contests work not only for the law but officers who will enforce it. Six of the States in the United States absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Any form of legislation which permits the system of legalized drunkard-making to continue, is in the interests of the enemies of humanity and civilization. Templars must oppose any and all compromises and work for and except but one thing—total prohibition.

I would not, and the order will not forget the grand work done by our allies, the W. C. T. U., or by the grand workers representing other organizations. With all such we rejoice and give thanks for the glorious victory. JOHN B. FINCH, R. W. G. T.

## Texas and Local Option.

There is an idea in the minds of some almost thoughtless ones, that prohibition of the saloons will increase the taxes by doing away with the revenue derived from licenses. Such an idea is: First—fallacious. It cannot be that permanent prosperity will follow from anything that encourages drinking, and revenue must depend on prosperity. In abolishing the saloons, the crimes, poverty and imbecility which drink causes, are also abolished; and the expense in supporting the jails, almshouses and insane asylums is reduced to a minimum. More than enough is saved here to compensate for the loss from licenses.

Second—It is deception. The saloons do not pay the taxes. They only collect them. The drinker pays them. The saloon keeper does nothing to increase the wealth of a community. They return to the State less than a third of the amount they receive from the poor drinker.

Third—It is unworthy. The saloon is under indictment before the people. It is charged with encouraging drunkenness, and thereby injuring the health, happiness and morality of the people. It is charged with being the accessory, if not the cause, of brawls, riots and murder. It is charged with inviting our young men from the path of virtue, of clouding the intellect, robbing labor of its vigor and thrift, and filling the land with sorrowing parents, wretched wives and neglected children.

It is charged with exerting an influence in politics which is already corrupting and ruinous. It is not a manly or noble answer to say it pays money into the Treasury of the State or into pockets of individuals.

## Prohibition.

During the year 1885 there was consumed in Cincinnati, including Covington, Newport and other suburbs 17,173, 585 gallons of malt liquors; 47,050 gallons a day. The Price Current estimates that this drink cost the people \$10,000,000 or \$27,400 a day, or \$25 per annum for each individual including children. This is simply for malt liquors, and does not include immense amounts spent for wines, or alcoholic liquors.

Ten millions of dollars! This sum would buy a thousand farms of a hundred acres each in the best farming country in the world, including buildings, orchards, roads and other improvements. It would buy ten thousand homes in the suburbs of a great city, the cottages having four or five rooms each and make fifty thousand people comfortable and happy. It would buy two million barrels of the best grade of flour—enough to furnish a years supply of bread for four thousand people.

The effect of this drink is to make Cincinnati one of the most lawless cities on the continent with riot and murder, fire and pillage almost daily occurrences.

Is it not right to prohibit the selling of the cause of all this evil? Is it not our duty to prohibit it?

The Good Templars, of New Providence, are doing well. The meetings are very interesting and new members continually received. Six applications voted on at the last meeting.

## Bottled Advertising.

It has been demonstrated that bottled advertising is superior to any and all modes.

We have adopted the plan of placing the bulk of our advertising INSIDE of the bottle and corking it up, while others do all their work on the outside.

That is the reason that B. B. B. proves so valuable in the cure of blood diseases, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin and Kidney affections. Merit is in the bottle and the patient is at once convinced of the fact. Large bottles \$1, three for \$2.50. Address, Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## B. B. B.

J. M. Ellis, Atlanta, Ga., writes: I have had a severe form of Eczema, ten years, and have failed to secure relief from various doctors, and about 140 bottles of a noted remedy. It was pronounced incurable, but the use of B. B. B. has effected a cure, and I refer to Dr. D. O. C. Hoery, Dr. F. F. Taber, Atlanta, Ga.

W. M. Cheshire, at W. H. Brotherton's store, Atlanta, writes: "I have had a large eating ulcer on my leg cured by the use of B. B. B."

It is decidedly a most wonderful medicine for the cure of blood diseases, and it will please everybody."

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 8, 1884. One of my customers, Mrs. L. Williams, has been using B. B. B. a short time and reported to me that its effects were simply marvelous, and that it far surpassed all other blood remedies she has used, and that she could hardly believe anything sold in its favor, as it had given her more relief than anything she had ever used before.

W. H. OWEN, Druggist. A 32 page book filled with information about your blood, your skin, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Old Ulcers and Sore Throat, etc., mailed free to anyone. Address, BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA. For sale by Owen & Moore.

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Cash advanced on Tobacco in store, or in the hands of responsible farmers and dealers. All Tobacco insured while in store at the expense of owner, except where there is no advance, and then without written orders not to insure.

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## PARRISH, BUCKNER & CO., Tobacco Salesmen —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



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JAMES T. KENNEDY, Book Keeper Unless we have written instructions to the contrary, all Tobacco will be insured until sold.

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## ECONOMY PAINT

We have appointed GEO. R. WOOD our agent for the well known "Economy Paint," the best ready mixed paint ever offered on the market. All parties desiring the paint should call on him.

CHAS. MOSER & CO.

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—For Fashionable Suits and Tailor Made Clothing go to—

C. UMSCHIED,

He keeps on hand a large assortment of English, French and American suitings, and fancy pant patterns.

Shop over Ligon's Confectionery—Tutt's old stand.